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Contributing editor of this issue is Ruth Pyne

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GROWING IN SERVICE

Two terms as your president have afforded an unusual opportunity to see in action the unique efforts of *The Associates* of the NAL...efforts to encourage growth in the value of services being rendered to American agriculture by the National Agricultural Library. These efforts can be illustrated in many ways.

By presenting three annual awards, *The Associates*, NAL brings recognition to those whose achievements have been outstanding. One of the awards is for Distinguished Service by a member of the NAL staff, another is for Meritorious Contributions to Library Science by a person on the NAL staff, and the third is for Significant Contributions to Agricultural Literature or, Outstanding Service to Agricultural Libraries. In addition, *The Associates*, NAL has helped advance library science throughout the world by providing supplementary funds that enabled foreign students to attend professional library meetings, seminars, and workshops while they were in the U.S. This was made possible by a \$5,000 one-year grant to *The Associates*, NAL from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Another valuable service of *The Associates* of NAL is in helping foster a stronger relationship between the National Agricultural Library and the recipients of its services. Examples would include the recent and highly successful Bicentennial Symposium on Agricultural Literature - Proud Heritage - Future Promise, the Nursery and Seed Trade Catalogue Checklist, the Poultry Hall of Fame, and the proposed Hall of Fame to honor those who have made outstanding contributions to the progress of the nation's agriculture.

To help bring about a better understanding of these and other activities, *The Associates*, NAL has launched a new quarterly journal, Associates, NAL TODAY, which will include features on subjects of special interest to the friends of the National Agricultural Library.

The Associates, NAL also recently published the booklet - The National Agricultural Library: A Chronology, highlighting agricultural library events from 1839 - July 1973, biographical information on each NAL Director, and awards received by members of the NAL staff.

In summary, these achievements by *The Associates*, NAL represent a dedication to the growing services of the National Agricultural Library. And back of these achievements has been the active effort of the Board of Directors, Committees, and members. But, a special tip of the hat goes to Leila Moran, our Executive Secretary, who has served both tirelessly and with distinction.

- Frank Frazier
Immediate Past President



Beginnings..

"Scientific progress is the process of bringing together and corollating facts already known and discovering new truths by deduction and experiment. ... It is not surprising therefore, that an institution such as the United States Department of Agriculture, which was established for the advancement of agriculture, should have had a library connected with it from its very beginning in 1862". *Claribel R. Barnett, Cataloger 1895-1909; Librarian 1909-1940, USDA Library (1919).*

The foundation of the Department and the Library was laid earlier in 1839 in the Agriculture Division of the U.S. Patent Office. This Division transferred its collection of books and journals, numbering about 1,000 items, to the newly established library. Pending the negotiation of the transfer, the Chemist of the fledgeling Department placed at the Library's disposal his 'extensive scientific library'.

From this beginning the Library's outstanding highly specialized inter-disciplinary collection was founded. The collection is comprised, in part, by distinguished or unique special collections. The Library's agricultural chemistry holdings, one of the world's most complete, is a special collection.

The NAL collection is very strong in botany, horticulture, and plant diseases. Within this collection is a highly specialized unique collection known as the *HORTICULTURAL TRADE CATALOG COLLECTION* and more recently as the *NURSERY AND SEED TRADE CATALOG COLLECTION*.

The collection owes its beginning to the fruitful efforts of *Percy L. Ricker*. Mr. Ricker came to the Department in 1901 as a Scientific Assistant in the old Division of Agrostology. A friendly person, he developed many contacts and interests. Taxonomic botany was to him not a livelihood - but a hobby, a pastime, and a pleasant way of life.

This collection was begun by Mr. Ricker in 1904 when he travelled to Boston to consult the collection of the Massachusetts Horticulture Society's Library of several thousand catalogs covering the period 1845-1890. His mission was to attempt to identify a very old crepe myrtle growing at historic Mt. Vernon, Virginia.

William R. Rich, the Society's librarian inferred that the catalogs were not available in Washington and at his suggestion Mr. Ricker selected several hundred duplicate copies of the catalogs from the society's collection.

The selected catalogs were destined to become the basis and beginning of NAL's renowned horticultural trade catalog collection. An avid collector, Mr. Ricker added as many as possible as he came upon them during official visits to nurseries throughout the United States.

In 1919 the collection became a joint undertaking of the Library and the Division of Fruits and Vegetable Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Chemistry.

Mr. Ricker was born in Brunswick, Maine on March 27, 1878. He received his B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Maine in 1900 and 1901 respectively.

His days were full of varied activities in which he found pleasure in pursuing and determining the taxonomic status of the many variants found in several economic species of *Lespedeza*. The taxonomic study of the genus *Lespedeza* took much of his time. A wild flower enthusiast, he became an authority on their identification and distribution - the out of doors was his domain. He also developed a great interest and skill in color photography. Of Mr. Ricker it truly can be said that he passed away at 90+ years young.

The collection of catalogs begun by Percy Ricker has continued to grow. Many of them are likely to be one of a kind. As they are important research source material interest has grown among horticultural librarians in developing a union checklist of horticultural and nursery catalogs. At a meeting at Winterthur, Delaware August 2, 1974 NAL agreed to assume the leadership and responsibility for a checklist of early American catalogs up to 1920, thus insuring the permanency of the collection begun by Percy L. Ricker.

-Angelina J. Carabelli, Editor

NURSERY AND SEED TRADE CATALOG COLLECTION

PART I - THE FORMATIVE YEARS

1900 - 1940

The Nursery and Seed Trade Catalog Collection is one of a number of specialized components that combine to make the National Agricultural Library a great Library. The total dedication and cooperative spirit of its staff and clientele during the formative years can not be underestimated.

A cooperative effort, the *Horticultural Catalog Collection*, later known as the *Nursery and Seed Trade Catalog Collection* was begun in 1904 by Percy Leroy Ricker, the U.S. Department of Agriculture economic botanist. The founding consisted of two hundred duplicate copies of catalogs, spanning the years 1845-1890, acquired by Mr. Ricker from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society Library.

Mr. Ricker was intensely interested in the Collection and enthusiastically added to it at every opportunity. Nurseries usually kept only a single copy of their own catalogs and were an excellent source of supply. Other sources included acquiring photographic copies of rare materials no longer available in the original. Second-hand stores often yielded rare and useful material; attics of firmly established nursery companies yielded many more.

The William Prince and Son, Co. of Flushing, Long Island probably the oldest commercial horticulture firm in the country, was established in 1730 and distributed catalogs up to 1865. Mr. Ricker was given permission to browse through the company's attic collection. It contained, among other materials, four broadsides concerning lists of nursery stock dated between 1771 and 1797. These were photographed for the collection and duplicate prints made for exchange.

Another important attic was that of Ellswagner and Barry of Rochester. Patrick Barry, an employee of Prince and Son in 1826, was a founder of the firm. The firm gave the Department permission to select old catalogs from them when their business closed and a valuable addition of catalogs dating as far back as 1857 was acquired. The collection was placed under the joint administration of the Library and the Division of Fruit and Vegetable Crops and Diseases of the Bureau of Plant Industry in 1919. Aggressive efforts were made to fill, by gifts and purchase, gaps in the series holdings and to acquire additional titles both old and new.

Purchases made included the prominent collection bought from the estate of William Prince and Son, Co. covering the years 1812-1860. A number of letters, journals, and other papers were included. From these, history of the firm and the immense distribution of its contacts may be fully traced.

As the Collection grew its renown as a center of plant information kept pace. Unique and valuable gift collections were acquired. C. R. Orcutt, of La Jolla, California, a botanical explorer, collector, and founder of the Orcutt Seed and Plant Company of San Diego, gave his valuable collection to the Library.

The outstanding collection of Edward J. Wickson was given by the University of California in 1926. The collection of catalogs listing cacti, made by Joseph A. Rose, was sent to the Library in 1930. The Library of the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens contributed 200 or more publications lacking in the Library files and the publications of several firms new to the collection. Exchanges made with the Missouri Botanical Garden; and the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, also added needed material to the collection.

The Collection grew steadily from 1919 to 1940. At the end of 1920, the items consisted of 16,344 American and 3,185 foreign catalogs, a total listing of 19,529. By 1940 it had grown to over 65,000 items

The Bureau of Plant Industry activities and personnel, in 1919, were widely scattered and some directly served by the "Main" Library of the Department. It was an advantage to the Bureau scientists and researchers to have the Collection and its records preserved in a central location. The "Main" Library was given the responsibility of housing the Collection where it has continued to be housed and serviced. Several members of the Bureau of Plant Industry Library also were located in the "Main" Library to assist Bureau personnel and others in their specialized library needs.

The Collection was essential to investigators concerning the history, nomenclature, description, and distribution of fruits, vegetables, and ornamentals; to plant breeders; compilers of check lists of specific plants; landscape architects, and home gardeners. Assistance in naming new varieties was given, since no two varieties of a plant may have the same name. Requests for information came from many interests, to name a few: government, agricultural experiment stations, nursery and seed houses, horticultural organizations, schools and colleges, newspapers, and the general public.

Some catalogs were difficult to find, being considered ephemeral, they were either thumbed out of existence or relegated to the waste basket. An English horticulturist, knowingly expressed the value of the catalogs and the collection to Claribel R. Barnett, the Department Librarian in 1926 when he commented:

"The provenance of a plant is often a fact of great value, and the date of its introduction may be of cardinal importance in tracing hybrid origins. For the historian of our craft a word too can be said. In other branches of science it is now being realized that the historical view is necessary even to those who look forward mainly to future developments. We too should know what has been done by our predecessors in building up new varieties of plants, and can learn by their failures as well as by their less frequent triumphs. A large amount of this information is contained only in the ephemeral catalogues of nurserymen... The catalogues of great firms have more than a mere commercial interest. To them the scientific man, who now realizes that the 'varieties' of horticulture are often as important as the 'species' of the botanist, will turn for a study, it may be, of the limits of hybridization of unit characters, of variegation and the appearance of mutations. The gardener may gain useful hints as to propagation and culture, and the historian of horticulture finds in them 'original sources' of the greatest value".

The majority of the Collection's catalogs came from the United States, Belgium, British Isles, France, Germany, and Holland; also from other European countries, and from Africa, Asia, Australia, and South America. To a large extent the Collection's growth can be attributed to the worldwide responsive cooperation of nurserymen and seedsmen. During this formative period catalogs of all offering firms were cataloged and indexed for fruit and nut varieties. Entries for apples, grapes, peaches, and strawberries were the most prominent; the format for this period consisted of original letter-sized sheets.

To Percy L. Ricker, Botanist, Division of Foreign Crops and Diseases; Magdalene R. Newman, Librarian of the Division, and later as an assistant in the Division of Bibliography, Library, U.S. Department of Agriculture; the Bureau of Plant Industry; the Plant Industry Library; the Department Library staffs, and to the visionary, scholarly, as well as the administrative ability of Claribel R. Barnett, who came to the Library in 1895 and served as the Department Librarian from 1970 to 1940 credit must be given for the successful cooperative effort upon which the solid foundation for the Horticultural and Seed Trade Catalog Collection had its beginnings.

BRIEF SELECTED LIST OF UNIQUE EARLY ITEMS IN THE COLLECTION

FOREIGN

- 17--? Furber, Robert. *Catalog of curious trees and plants*. England. Issued without a date. (Note: This catalog is bound with the Library's copy of Phillip Miller's *Gardener's and Florists Dictionary* published in 1724).
- 1769: Vilmorin-Andrieux. *Broadside*....Listing seeds and plants. Paris, France. Photoprint. (Note: the collection has catalogs from this firm covering 1878-1940).
- 1854: Pabst, Friedrich. Two lists...*Ileversgehofen*, near Erfurt, Germany. Bound with the Library's copy of E. Regel's *Garten flora*, v.3. (Note: Erfurt was the center of an intensive business since 1668).
- 1862: Heinemann, F. C. *Catalog*...Erfurt, Germany. (Note: Library's collection includes catalogs from this firm from 1862-1938).
- 1865: Harge & Schmidt...*Catalog*...Erfurt, Germany. (Note: Predecessor of this firm had been in business since 1730).

UNITED STATES

- 1771: William Prince Nursery...*Catalog*. (Photoprint)
- 1790:
- 1793:
- 1799:

- 1790: John Bartram & Co. *Catalog*. (Photostat).
- 1793: Collins, Minton. *Catalog*. Richmond, VA. (Photoprint).
- 1804: M'Mahon, Bernard. *Catalog*. Philadelphia. Earliest printed American catalog
- 1806: Daniel Smith & Co. *Catalog*. Burlington, New Jersey. (Photoprint).
- 1806: Stedman and Floy. *Catalog*. (Printed).
- 1807: John Bartram & Co. *Catalog*. (Printed).
- 1810: Booth, Wm. *Catalog of kitchen garden seeds and plants*. 26p. Baltimore, MD
- 1821: Thorburn, Grant. *Catalog*. New York City. (Printed). (Note: Established in 1805, Grant Thorburn died in 1863. The firm name, continued by F. W. Burgeshoff, issued catalogs until about 1930. Peter Henderson, New York City, who was employed by this firm, established his business in 1865 and it still continued in 1940).
- 1845: Moon, Mahlon. *A Catalog of peach trees*. 1p. Near Attelboro, Bucks County, PA. (Note: This firm was established in 1767 by James Moon. The latest *Catalog*, undated, was received in 1938).

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- Prepared by Angelina J. Carabelli

PART II - CONTEMPORARY YEARS

1941 - 1973

When the United States entered the war in 1941 many of the domestic agricultural products had been diverted from their normal uses to serve wartime purposes. To replace these products and maintain agricultural production, obtaining seeds and plants became a problem. The answers to the dilemma for both commercial growers, seedsmen, and amateur gardeners were found in the U.S. Department of Agriculture collection of Nursery and Seed Trade Catalogs in the National Agricultural Library. The collection is a center of information for research workers and plant buyers both here and abroad. A high degree of expertise has been applied to the Nursery and Seed Trade Catalog by a succession of dedicated librarians: Magdalene R. Newman, Nell (Wright) Smallwood, and Nellie Callaway.

Miss Callaway gave many years of dedicated service and was well known both here and abroad. Upon her retirement in 1973, Mr. Henry Gilbert, Librarian, was appointed to service the Nursery and Seed Trade Collection for the Library.

- Prepared by *Ruth Pyne, Librarian*
National Agricultural Library

PART III - FUTURE

In 1973 the Collection was discussed at the Board of Directors Meeting of *The Associates NAL, Inc.* Consideration was given to seeking funds for a feasibility study on the restoration of the Nursery and Seed Trade Catalog Collection and the development of a computerized information system for the Collection. A short-term advisory committee was appointed: Robert Lederer, Vice-President and Richard P. White, Consultant, American Association of Nurserymen, Inc. and Charles R. Long, Administrative Librarian, New York Botanical Garden.

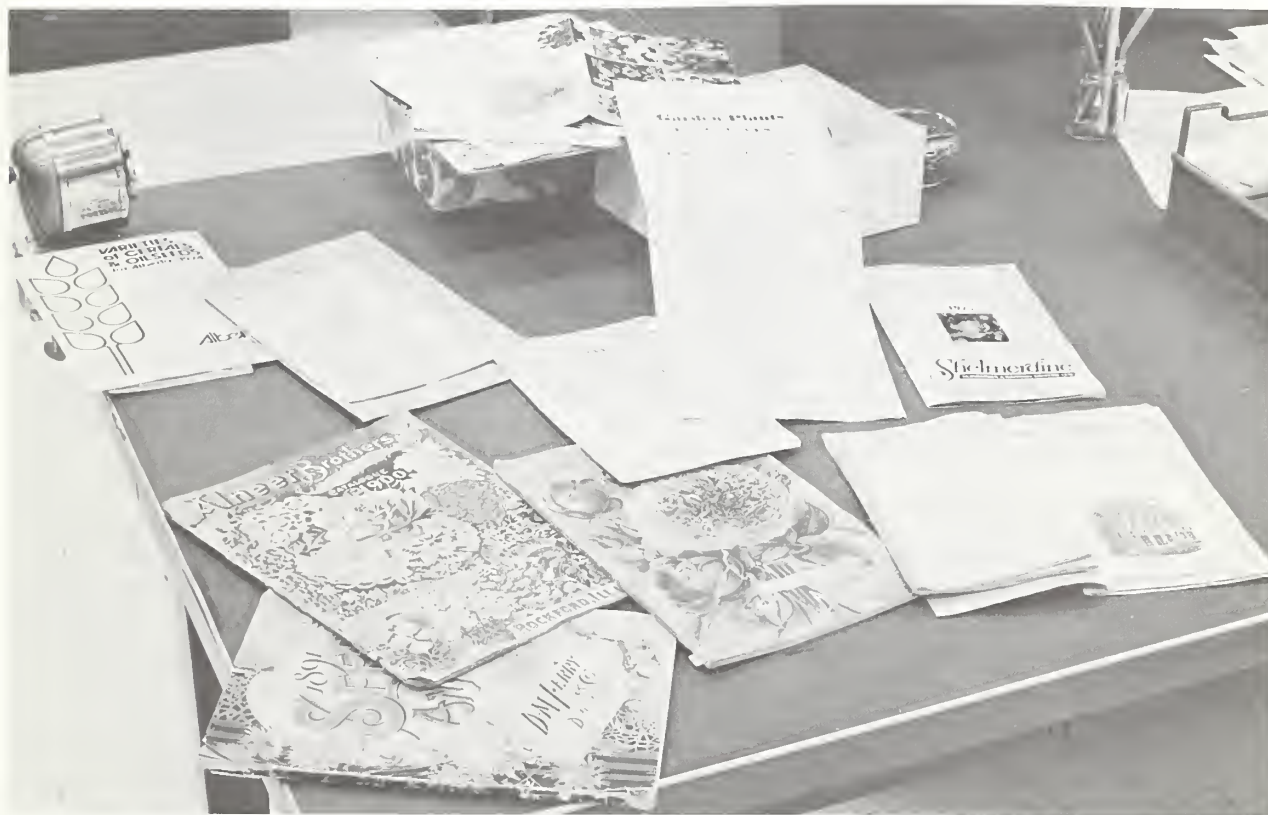
At this time the involvement of USDA people outside of NAL was sought. Enthusiastic assistance and advice was received from USDA scientists. Gene Eisenbeiss of the National Arboretum, for example, went through the entire Collection item by item.

On August 2, 1974, a group of concerned librarians and horticulturists met at Winterthur, Delaware to discuss the advisability and feasibility of a union checklist of horticultural catalogs, seed lists, and nursery catalogs. The participants included Charles van Ravenswaay, Director of Winterthur Museum; Cornelia Tyler and Elizabeth Woodburn of the Council of Botanical and Horticultural Libraries, Committee on a Union List of Seed Catalogs; Ruth Schallert, U.S. Smithsonian Botany Branch Library; Russell Seibert, Director, Longwood Gardens; Nathaniel Puffer, Assistant Director of Libraries, University of Delaware; Eugene Eisenbeiss, U.S. National Arboretum, and four representatives from the National Agricultural Library: Richard A. Farley, Director; Alan Fusonie, Rare Books Librarian; Henry Gilbert, Reference Librarian; and Leila Moran, Information Officer and Executive Secretary of *The Associates NAL, Inc.*

The value of a union checklist, the various uses of such a list, period to be covered, funding, and other technicalities were fully discussed. NAL agreed to assume leadership and responsibility for establishing a union checklist of early American catalogs up to 1920. This checklist is seen as a pilot project that can be expanded into an up-to-date international union list. The pilot project should provide criticism valuable to the success and format of the complete project. The preliminary checklist will contain only NAL holdings. It will be circulated to other libraries for annotation of holdings.

Page proof has been prepared by the Library of Congress for NAL's non-current card records of holdings on Nursery and Seed Trade Catalogs. The arrangement is geographical by state with firms listed alphabetically within each state. Total number of pages is 2,558. This page proof is not for sale and, because of its size, only a few xerox copies will be reproduced. These copies will be made available to selected horticultural and botanical libraries to be checked against their holdings. When the checking is completed NAL hopes to enter the records into its data base and interest a commercial publisher in its publication.

- Prepared by *Leila Moran*
National Agricultural Library



USDA Photo

Nursery and Seed Trade Catalogs in the NAL collection

EARLY JAPANESE LITERATURE ON AZALEAS AND OTHER PLANTS

by

John L. Creech

We have known for many years about Japanese publications on ornamental plants written as early as the 17th Century (1). The oldest treatise listed is *Kuwa dan Komoku*, written by Midsuno Motokatsu in 1664 and printed in 1680. It discusses the culture of over one hundred herbaceous plants.

By the early 18th Century, a number of books were published in Japan on ornamental plants and great emphasis was placed on variegated varieties. *Somoku Kihin Kagami*, a three-volume set written in 1727, included line drawings of variegated Ilex latifolia, Aucuba, Osmanthus and has lists of flowering cherries and plums. Notes were included on culture of variegated and curious-leaved plants and 180 variegated specimens grown by the author were listed. The "origin" of a variegated Nandina is described. Mr. Shokei Sato who lived in Azabu dreamed about a beautiful plant, and the very next day discovered a reddish-variegated Nandina seedling which he called Shokei-nanten. The book concludes with several poems and the hope that the book will be published.

The first literature on camellias was a two-volume set called *Hyaku Chinshu*. It was hand-written by Saku Den of Kyoto and contains varietal names and descriptions of 100 camellias.

The first publication on azaleas in Japan was *Kinshu Makura* (Brocade Pillow, literally, rests head on azaleas). It was hand-written in 1692 and printed in 1733 as Shosei Karinsho (the man who admires trees and shrubs will live long). I saw this set in the Tokyo National Diet Library rare book room as a result of prior arrangement with Mr. Kaname Kato, a prominent Japanese horticulturist, who translated some of the pages for me. He has done similar translations on Japanese holly publications of the early 18th Century for Mr. Gene Eisenbeiss, of the National Arboretum.

The rhododendron work is a five-volume set (4-1/2" x 6-1/2" page size) and is the 1733 edition. The first three volumes are on rhododendrons in general. For example, Rhododendron japonicum is described as being poisonous. The flowers vary from yellow (kuchiba) through reddish-orange (kuwarin) to pure red (renge tsutsuji). This detail becomes important to our understanding of this azalea. It confirms awareness by the Japanese of the yellow form of this azalea at the time of Kaempfer's visit to Japan (1692), and suggests that he could well have seen it on the route of his journey from Nagasaki to Tokyo. Wilson (2) doubted that Kaempfer saw or heard of R. japonicum or its yellow form even though Kaempfer described it in his *Amoenitates Exoticae*, 1712. I have seen ample wild stands of both the red and yellow forms of R. japonicum in Kyushu and believe Kaempfer could easily have seen this azalea in gardens or along roadsides as he traveled to Kyoto and Nara.



Azalea Satsuki hyb. ev. *Shinnyo-No.-Tsuki*

National Arboretum

Volumes four and five deal strictly with cultivated azaleas. I was delighted to find that varieties were keyed so early by symbols, i.e. a circle ○ for early blooming, a square □ for midseason, and triangle △ for late, with the season being from April through June. Flowers were compared by size in line drawings (small to large). Stripes and sectors were apparently common as were petaloid, double, and hose-in-hose (futai) forms. The satsuki azaleas were keyed against the flowering of the Kirishima azalea (*R. kiusianum*), i.e. ● 30 days after Kirishima azalea, ⊕ 15 days earlier, ① later than Matsushima (a variety with white ground, pale red stripes, and darker spots). The cultivars Hana-guruma, O-murasaki, and Hakatashiro were cultivated then and are familiar to us today. Tanima-no-juki (Snow-on-the mountain) was known then as Sohogiro. Many more cultivars were described, but time did not permit more detailed examination of the book.

A section on fertilizer recommended dust from the kitchen and ditches mixed with one-third ordinary soil. Leaf mold was said to be best for potting mixtures. Fertilizer should be applied in February but not in summer.

Grafting was described and recommended to be done from mid-February to mid-May, then inarching could be employed up to early July. Cuttings could be taken from mid-March to mid-May. (I have seen this practice still in use. The cuttings, of course, are from old wood and set in mulched beds). Summer cuttings were good, but the author said it was a secret method which he could not disclose. Finally, there is a list of the best cultivars for garden use, and a list for forcing purposes.

It is important for us to be aware of these early Japanese publications on horticultural plants. Such books provide us with an understanding of the very sophisticated level of horticulture that existed in ancient Japan. These early writings also give clues to the antiquity of contemporary azaleas. We should consider the early Japanese literature equally as important as some of the later European works on ornamental horticulture. Undoubtedly, the language barrier has been a deterrent to our knowledge of the origins of many garden plants that originated in Japan. There is considerable merit to the possibility that arrangements could be made to have these rare publications reproduced for the benefit of interested plant societies.

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PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION - A NEW USE FOR (AGRICULTURAL) LIBRARIES

BY

S. F. Rollin

With the passage of the U.S. Plant Variety Protection Act in December 1970, libraries were recognized as a tool for establishing that a newly developed plant variety was "novel" and, therefore, entitled the developer or discoverer to certain rights. These rights are principally to reproduce and sell the variety on an exclusive basis, with certain exceptions.

The Plant Variety Protection Act extends voluntary legal protection to developers of new varieties of plants which reproduce through seeds (sexually). Developers of plants which are reproduced asexually by methods such as budding or grafting, have received protection in the U.S. in the form of "plant patents" since 1930.

One of the bars to receiving protection for a variety is when it is already classed as a "public variety". This is a variety sold or used in the United States, or existing in and publicly known in this country (with a few exceptions).

Another bar is whether a variety is already "effectively described by a publication reasonably deemed a part of the public technical knowledge in this country which description must include a disclosure of the principal characteristics by which the variety is distinguished". In other words a person who has developed a new variety can prevent others from protecting the same variety by publishing a description in a well known technical journal.

Obviously, a bar to granting protection on a newly developed variety which is based on the prior publication of a description of the characteristics of the same variety requires a thorough library search for varietal descriptions of all crops involved in applications for protection.

As there are only six vegetable crops excluded (in addition to hybrids, fungi, and bacteria) it was decided that such voluminous literature searches for similar descriptions should be computerized.

First, however, it was necessary to devise a standard form for describing a variety of a particular crop. Each crop form is different. As of July 1975, we had received about 600 applications in about 60 different crops. This requires 60 different descriptive forms. No such standard computerized variety description form had ever been devised and used on such a broad scale, to our knowledge.

APPLICATION FOR PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION CERTIFICATE

INSTRUCTIONS: See Reverse.

1. VARIETY NAME OR TEMPORARY DESIGNATION	2. KIND NAME	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY PV NUMBER	
3. GENUS AND SPECIES NAME	4. FAMILY NAME (Botanical)	FILING DATE	TIME A.M. P.M.
	5. DATE OF DETERMINATION	FEE RECEIVED \$ \$ \$	BALANCE DUE \$ \$ \$
	6. NAME OF APPLICANT(S)	7. ADDRESS (Street and No. or R.F.D. No., City, State, and ZIP Code)	8. TELEPHONE AREA CODE AND NUMBER
9. IF THE NAMED APPLICANT IS NOT A PERSON, FORM OF ORGANIZATION: (Corporation, partnership, association, etc.)		10. STATE OF INCORPORATION	11. DATE OF INCORPORATION
12. Name and mailing address of applicant representative(s), if any, to serve in this application and receive all papers:			

13. CHECK BOX BELOW FOR EACH ATTACHMENT SUBMITTED:

- ☐ 13A. Exhibit A, Origin and Breeding History of the Variety (See Section 52 of the Plant Variety Protection Act.)
- ☐ 13B. Exhibit B, Botanical Description of the Variety
- ☐ 13C. Exhibit C, Objective Description of the Variety
- ☐ 13D. Exhibit D, Data Indicative of Novelty
- ☐ 13E. Exhibit E, Statement of the Basis of Applicant's Ownership

14A. Does the applicant(s) specify that seed of this variety be sold by variety name only as a class of certified seed? (See Section 83(a). (If "Yes," answer 14B and 14C below.) ☐ YES ☐ NO

14B. Does the applicant(s) specify that this variety be limited as to number of generations? ☐ YES ☐ NO

14C. If "Yes," to 14B, how many generations of production beyond breeder seed? ☐ FOUNDATION ☐ REGISTERED ☐ CERTIFIED

The applicant declares that a viable sample of basic seed of this variety will be deposited upon request before issuance of a certificate and will be replenished periodically in accordance with such regulations as may be applicable.

The undersigned applicant(s) of this sexually-reproduced novel plant variety believes that the variety is distinct, uniform, and stable as required in Section 41 and is entitled to protection under the provisions of Section 42 of the Plant Variety Protection Act.

Applicant is informed that false representation herein can jeopardize protection and result in penalties.

(DATE)

(SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT)

(DATE)

(SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT)

INSTRUCTIONS

GENERAL: Send an original copy of the application, exhibits and \$250.00 fee to U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Grain Division, 6525 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, Maryland 20782. (See Section 180.175 of the regulations and rules of practice.) Retain one copy for your files. All items on the face of the form are self-explanatory unless noted below.

ITEM

- 5 Insert the date the applicant determined that he had a new variety based on the definition in Section 41 (a) of the Act and decision is made to increase the seed.
- 13a First, give the genealogy, including public and commercial varieties, lines, or clones used, and the breeding method. Second, give the details of subsequent stages of selection and multiplication. Third, indicate the type and frequency of variants during reproduction and multiplication and state how these variants may be identified. Fourth, provide evidence on stability.
- 13b First, give any special characteristics of the seed and of the plant as it passes through the seedling stage, flowering stage and the fruiting stage. Second, describe the mature plant and compare it with a similar commercial variety grown under the same conditions, and indicate the differences.
- 13c A supplemental form will be furnished by the PVPO to describe in detail a variety for each kind of seed.
- 13d Provide complete data indicative of novelty. Seed and plant specimens or photographs of seed and plant comparisons clearly indicating novelty may be submitted. Seeds submitted may be sterile.
- 13e Indicate whether applicant is the actual breeder, the employer of the breeder, the owner through purchase or inheritance, etc.

Once the form was devised, (with the cooperation of plant breeders, professional societies, and seed trade organizations) the descriptions of varieties of crops found in the literature were each transferred to the standard form and placed in the computer. Any character not described in the literature was considered not to exist!

Every applicant for protection of a newly developed seed-reproduced variety is required to complete a similar standard varietal description form based on his own growing tests of the variety.

The Examiner assigned the particular crop involved then asks the computer to search all the varietal descriptions in the computer for a single character or combination of characters most distinctive of the applicant's variety.

The computer may print out no other varieties or as many as 25 out of hundreds in the computer. If none are printed out, the Examiner can clearly recommend that a certificate of protection be issued on the newly-developed "novel" variety. If 25 other similar varieties are listed, however, he must re-search the characters in the description of each variety in detail to establish why each variety is different and whether the applicant, in fact, has a "novel" variety.

The system has attracted world-wide attention as plant variety protection laws are being adopted by an increasing number of countries. In the past it has been customary for countries having such laws (mainly in Europe) for the government authorities to grow each variety claimed to be "novel" together with previously released similar varieties for an actual visual comparison in the field. The cost and delays in repeating what the developer has already done becomes ever more burdensome financially as the number of varieties and the number of crops involved increase; whereas, once a computer is loaded with the descriptions the additional work of adding new descriptions is all that is required for each crop.

Consequently, the U.S. Plant Variety Protection Office has been visited by government officials, scientists, and seed industry personnel from many of the developed nations. The commissioner has been asked to speak at various international seed meetings and to consult with government officials in many foreign countries on the U.S. system of searching for novelty of a newly developed plant variety.

One of the basic questions each country must ask if it is to use the U.S. system is whether it has the literature available which describes prior varieties sold in its country. If not, it may have to start to compile such literature with the first description received on the first application.

If you are interested in the legal, economic, or scientific aspects of the U.S. Plant Variety Protection Act, which could not be covered in this article, the author will be glad to answer any inquiries addressed to him or to furnish literature on the Act and its administration.

AMS-557
(Formerly C&MS-89)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

UNITED STATES PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION ACT
of December 24, 1970, (84 Stat. 1542)
(7 U.S.C. 2321 Et Seq.)

REGULATIONS AND RULES OF PRACTICE
Effective November 27, 1972

Issued

1973



PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE

Mr. S. F. Rollins, Commissioner, Plant Variety Protection Office was born November 14, 1914, Minto, North Dakota. He is Commissioner, Plant Variety Protection Office, Grain Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 6525 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, MD 20782.

Mr. Rollin attended George Washington University, Washington, D.C. for graduate work in botany and U.S.D.A. Graduate School for law courses.

As Ensign and Lieutenant (jg) on an LST in the Pacific theater of war Mr. Rollin served in the U.S. Navy, on active duty, from June 28, 1944 to March 14, 1946. As a member of the Naval Reserves from 1946 - 64 he served as Commanding Officer of Military Sea Transportation Service training unit 5-4, Washington, D.C., and retired in 1964 as a Lt. Commander.

Mr. Rollin was U.S. Delegate to International Seed Testing Association meetings in Munich, Germany, (1965); New Zealand (1968); Washington, D.C., (1971), and Warsaw, Poland (1974). Additionally, he served on other seed teams visiting Europe to promote use of U.S. seeds in 1965, 66, and 1972, and in Japan in 1965 and 1974. He also served as President of the Association of American Seed Control Officials (1967-69).

He is a member of many committees and an author of many articles on seed law enforcement having given numerous talks on seed laws and plant variety protection throughout the U.S. and in many foreign countries.

* * * * *

Mr. Bernard M. Leese, Chief Examiner, PVPO, was born in Keyser, West Virginia. He received his B.S. in Botany at George Washington University in 1951. Mr. Leese began his career with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in New Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, 1956-59; became Plant Variety Specialist, 1959-1962; headed the Seed Laboratory, 1962-1970, and became PVPO Chief Examiner in 1970, which position he holds today.

Mr. Leese was Explorer for the World Sorghum Germ Plasma Collection in Ethiopia in 1967; an affable, knowledgeable man, a quality which seems to characterize the staff of PVPO.

* * * * *

Dr. Joseph J. Higgins, a native Washingtonian, joined the PVPO staff the first of 1972. As a Plant Variety Examiner he compiles variety descriptions and investigates the novelty of new turfgrasses and agronomic crops such as cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco. Dr. Higgins spent 10 years with the ARS New Crops Research Branch studying environmental effects on potential industrial crops. On two plant exploring missions he collected ornamentals in the South Pacific. He also collected cancer treating plants in East Africa.

Before entering the U.S.D.A. Dr. Higgins studied climatic effects on plants and scheduled crop plantings for Seabrook Farms Co., Seabrook, N.J.

During World War II with the U.S. Navy, he worked as a photographer, serving in the South Pacific.

At the University of Maryland he received a B.S. in Botany, (1950), and an M.S. in plant physiology, (1954). Further study awarded him a PhD in agronomy in 1969, again from the University of Maryland, in connection with studies with the Agricultural Research Service on predicting crop yield.

A man of many interests, Dr. Higgins' hobby's are photography, painting, gardening, canoeing, camping, and the church choir.

* * * * *

Mr. Herbert H. Fisher, born in Pultneyville, New York, received his B.S. degree at Colorado State University in 1948.

Mr. Fisher began his career with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Fruit and Vegetable Division of the Agricultural Research Service as Horticulturist in 1938. He then expanded his work scope to vegetables and ornamentals, 1946-53; New Crops Research 1953-71, and in 1972 became Examiner with PVPO working with vegetables and ornamentals, peas, lettuce, asters . . .

Mr. Fisher served in the National Guard 1939-40; with the U.S. Army on both active duty and Reserve, 1941-67, retiring as Lt. Colonel, 1974.

* * * * *

Mr. Robert J. Snyder, Examiner with PVPO, was born in Mt. Carmel, Pennsylvania, and received his B.S., M.S., and PhD from Pennsylvania State University.

For some years Mr. Snyder served at the University of Maryland, Department of Horticulture, on both the Faculty and Station Staff.

Mr. Snyder began his career with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, PVPO, Agricultural Marketing Service in 1972. He is Examiner for vegetables and ornamentals, beans, corn, marigolds . . .

* * * * *

Mr. Kenneth H. Evans, Examiner, born in Nebraska, earned a B.S. degree at the University of Nebraska and a PhD at Purdue University.

Mr. Evans worked with U.S.D.A., ARS, Regional Pulse Improvement Program in Iran, India, and Pakistan as an agronomist for six years.

Mr. Evans' area of interest in PVPO is as an Examiner in field and forage crops.

* * * * *

Dr. Larry W. Dosier, Assistant Plant Variety Examiner with specialization in plant morphogenesis and plant development. Holds a B.S. from the College of William and Mary, (1966); M.A., University of Virginia, (1971) *Cell dissociation from the roots of Pisum sativum grown in solution*; PhD, University of Virginia, (1974), *Differentiation and development of trichoblasts in Elodea canadensis*.. Dr. Dosier is Examiner of Cat varieties and Assistant Examiner for Ryegrass.

* * * * *

Mr. Eldon E. Taylor joined the Plant Variety Protection Office staff in 1972 after working 14 years in the Plant Science Research Division and Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Division of the Agricultural Research Service. Mr. Taylor, a junior examiner, working on barley, cowpea, and several other agronomic crops, organized and operates the library of the Plant Variety Protection Office.

With the technical guidance and support of the Automated Data Systems staff, AMS, he developed and implemented the computer programs which are now used in the PVPO office for storage and retrieval of plant variety data, and for the monthly report on the status of applications.

Mr. Taylor, a life-long resident of the Laurel-Beltsville area, earned a B.S., (1957), and an M.S. (1963) in botany and plant physiology from George Washington University.

* * * * *

Mr. Thaddeus E. Fry earned a B.S. degree in Biology at Murray State University of Nebraska (1971); taking a Masters degree in Botany in 1973, University of Nebraska. Mr. Fry is Plant Variety Protection Office Examiner trainer. His primary duties involve computer applications for PVPO.

He works primarily on beans and is associated in other work areas as assistant to the Examiners.

Outside interests include photography, paleobotany, and American colonial history.

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PROMINENT AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL WRITERS IN THE PERIOD TO 1870 *

JOHN ADLUM (1759-1836), early experimenter and writer on grapes and vines.

J. FISK ALLEN (c. 1850), author of the widely-read *Practical Treatise on the American Grape* (1853) and works on floriculture.

PATRICK BARRY (1816-1890), New York nurseryman, long editor of the *Horticulturist*, and author of the *Treatise on the Fruit Garden* (1851), which was reissued in 1872 in a new and thoroughly revised edition under the title of *Barry's Fruit Garden*, and was still regarded as a standard work a half-century after its appearance.

JOSEPH BRECK (1794-1873), Boston seedsman, author of several books on floriculture, and for many years editor of the *New England Farmer* until it was discontinued in 1846.

THOMAS BRIDGEMAN (d. 1850), gardener, florist, and seedsman, writer of the *Young Gardener's Assistant*, which was reprinted many times until it reached five times its original size, and was reissued in 1847 in three parts dealing separately with the culture of fruits, vegetables, and flowers.

WILLIAM BRINCKLE (1799-1863), physician and amateur pomologist, who developed new varieties of strawberries, raspberries, pears, and other fruits, and contributed writings to horticultural societies and journals.

ROBERT BUCHANAN (c. 1850), author of *Culture of the Grape* (1852?), which went through its eighth edition in 1865.

ROBERT BUIST (1805-1880), Scottish-born Philadelphia florist, seedsman, and author of the *American Flower Garden Directory* (1832), the *Rose Manual* (1844), and the *Family Kitchen Gardener* (1847?), all of which were reissued several times and enjoyed a considerable sale for a number of decades.

SAMUEL W. COLE (1796-1855), editor of agricultural journals, author of the *American Fruit Book* (1849?), of which several editions appeared in succeeding years. (An edition published by John P. Jewett, Boston, 1850, bears the imprint, "Eighteen Thousandth.")

WILLIAM COXE (1762-1831), pioneer American pomologist and author of *A View on the Cultivation of Fruit Trees, and the Management of Orchards . . . in the Middle States of America - Illustrated by Cuts of Two Hundred Fruits of the Natural Size* (1817), which was a standard work until the late forties.

ANDREW JACKSON DOWNING (1815-1852), pomologist and landscape architect, one of the most famous Americans of his day, author of *A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening* (1841), *Cottage Residences* (1842), and *Fruits and Fruit Trees of America* (1845), and editor of the *Horticulturist* from 1836 until accidental drowning cut short his brilliant career in 1852.

CHARLES DOWNING (1802-1885), for many years a pomologist at Newburgh, New York, contributor of numerous articles to the horticultural press, and collaborator with his brother, Andrew, on the monumental *Fruits and Fruit Trees of America* (1845, and many subsequent editions), which he continued and revised after Andrew's death.

JOHN JAMES DUFOUR (d. 1827), Swiss vigneron who made attempts to found grape-growing colonies in Kentucky and Indiana, and author of the important *Vine Dresser's Guide* (1827).

FRANKLIN REUBEN ELLIOTT (1817-1878), author of *Elliott's Fruit Book; or the American Fruit-Grower's Guide in Orchard and Garden* (1854), and other works on landscape gardening, evergreen trees, and shrubs.

THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN (1771-1837), satirical poet, founder and editor of the *New England Farmer* (1822-1837), editor of the *Horticultural Register* and the *Silk Manual*, and author of the *Complete Farmer and Rural Economist* (1833), the *New American Gardener* (1828), and the *American Kitchen Gardener* (1820).

THOMAS W. FIELD (1820-1881), author of *Pear Culture, a Manual for the Propagation, Planting, Cultivation, and Management of the Pear Tree*, which was first published in 1850 and went through subsequent editions.

ANDREW S. FULLER (1828-1896), horticulturist, experimenter, and author of several works on the strawberry, grape culture, the planting and care of forest trees, the raising of small fruits, and nut culture.

PETER HENDERSON (1822-1890), Jersey City market gardener, florist, and seedsman, and author of the influential *Gardening for Profit* (1865), which is said to have sold 150,000 copies though it was written in a hundred hours, and *Henderson's Practical Floriculture* (1868).

DAVID HEPBURN (c. 1810), joint author with John Gardiner of the *American Gardener*, first published in 1804, the second American work on horticulture.

E. J. HOOPER (b. 1803), writer of *Hooper's Western Fruit Book* (1857).

CHARLES M. HOVEY (1810-1887), founder and editor of the *Magazine of Horticulture* (1835-1868), leader in the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, practical nurseryman, and author of *Fruits of America* (3 vols., 1852-1856).

GEORGE HUSMAN (1827-1902), Missouri vintner and writer of a number of books and pamphlets on grape culture.

WILLIAM KENDRICK (1795-1872), nurseryman, ardent advocate of the *Morus Multicaulis* and silk culture in the middle thirties, and author of the *New American Orchardist* (1833) and the *American Silk Growers' Guide* (1835).

JARED POTTER KIRTLAND (1793-1877), physician, naturalist, member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Academy of Science, and the American Philosophical Society; professor of medicine, editor of a farm and home paper called the *Ohio Family Visitor*, member of the Ohio legislature (1829-1835); author on bees, silk worms, pomology, small fruits, and flowers, and frequent contributor to horticultural periodicals.

DAVID LANDRETH (1802-1880), Philadelphia seedsman, editor of the *Illustrated Floral Magazine* and of the American edition of Johnson's *Dictionary of Modern Gardening* (1847).

NICHOLAS LONGWORTH (1783-1863), often called the "father of American grape culture", and author of numerous pamphlets and articles on strawberries, grape-growing, and manufacture of wine.

BERNARD M'MAHON (1775?-1816), Irish-born horticulturist, seedsman, nurseryman, and author of *American Gardeners' Calendar* (1805), America's first great horticultural book, long a standard cyclopedic work, the eleventh edition of which appeared in 1857.

ROBERT MANNING (1784-1843), a founder of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, best remembered as a descriptive pomologist, whose *Book of Fruits* (1838 and subsequent editions) did much to systematize pomological nomenclature and fostered the idea of testing varieties.

PETER B. MEAD (c. 1865), author of *An Elementary Treatise on American Grape Culture and Wine Making* (1867).

THOMAS MEEHAN (1826-1901), State Botanist of Pennsylvania, veteran biologist and nurseryman, and for thirty years editor of the *Gardeners' Monthly* (1859-1888), and contributor of numerous articles to scientific, agricultural, and horticultural journals.

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTEAD (1822-1900), landscape architect and author of works in that field as well as some writings on onion culture and a highly popular collection of papers called *Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England* (1852).

FRANCIS PARKMAN (1823-1893), classic American historian, horticulturist, frequent contributor to horticultural journals, sometime professor of horticulture at Harvard; winner, between 1859 and 1884, of 326 awards at exhibits of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for three years president of that society; author of the important *Book of Roses* (1866), for many years regarded by some authorities as the best guide to the culture of that plant.

WILLIAM and WILLIAM ROBERT PRINCE (1766-1842--1795-1869), father and son eminent New York nurserymen, authors and co-authors of several works on pomology, vine culture, general horticulture, and floriculture.

CONSTANTINE SAMUEL RAFINESQUE (1783-1840), historian, botanist, and author of several articles, books, and pamphlets on horticultural subjects.

JAMES THACHER (1754-1844), physician, soldier, historian of the American Revolution, author of several medical works and of the *American Orchardist* (1822) and *A Practical Treatise on the Management of Bees* (1829).

JOHN JACOB THOMAS (1810-1895), writer on farm machinery and general agriculture, regarded by some agriculturists as one of the three creators of the American science of pomology (the others being Patrick Barry and the younger Downing), and author of the *American Fruit Culturist* (1849), a highly popular volume that went through eight editions in the author's lifetime, and several more after his death.

GRANT THORBURN (1773-1863), seedsman and florist, frequent contributor to the periodical press and author of the *Gentleman's and Gardener's Kalendar* (third edition in 1821).

LUTHER TUCKER (1802-1873), founder of the famous *Horticulturist* and its proprietor during 1846-1852, and publisher of several other agricultural journals.

JAMES VICK (1818-1882), editor of Luther Tucker's *Genesee Farmer* in the early fifties, publisher for a few years of the *Horticulturist*, seedsman, and florist, whose name was a household word for two decades; founder (1878) of *Vick's Magazine*.

JOHN ASTON WARDER (1812-1882), Cincinnati physician, horticulturist, forester, leader in horticultural societies in Ohio and the West; founder and editor of the *Western Horticultural Review* (1850-1854), and author of *Hedges and Evergreens* (1858) and *American Pomology - Apples* (1867), still a standard authority thirty-five years later.

MARSHALL PINCKNEY WILDER (1798-1886), merchant, statesman, practical horticulturist, leader in the movement for agricultural schools; a founder of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, long president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the American Pomological Society, and frequent contributor on horticultural subjects to the agricultural journals and the transactions of societies.

Brief sketches of the lives and works of most of the men here listed are available in one or more of the following: *Cyclopedia of American Agriculture*, the *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture*, the *Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*, and the *Dictionary of American Biography*.

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HORTICULTURAL EXCHANGE

BY

Judith Ho

Almond	Lime
Aniseed	Otto of Rose
Bergamot	Sassafras
Clove Leaf	Spearmint
Grapefruit	Tangerine

The above is not a gourmet grocery list but rather, a list of some essential oils and raw materials used in the perfume industry. They are also all horticultural products, each derived from a specific plant. The interrelationship between horticulture and industry throughout the world makes it essential for us at the National Agricultural Library to provide U.S. Department of Agriculture scientists and researchers with any and all applicable scientific information that has been published. One of the most effective ways of gathering such information has been through our publications exchange programs with many organizations in foreign countries.

Thus, in France, we become interested in the publications of the Laboratoire d'Agronomie et de Physiologie Vegetale in Antibes. Both organizations are concerned with research regarding plants and their various relationships to the perfume and aromatics industry. In addition, we're glad to get the publications *Revue Horticole* and *Jardins de France* from the Societe National d'Horticulture de France in Paris. In return we send them the periodical *Plant Inventory*, along with other publications on horticulture. France is also well known for its wine industry. Therefore, in return for USDA's *Fruit Situation*, the Office International du Vin in Paris sends us their *Bulletin*. And the Station de Recherches Viticoles Sorv in Angers sends us its publications. Germany is also in the wine business as evidenced by an exchange arrangement with the Versuchs und Lehranstalt fur Spiritfabrikation (Research and Teaching Institute for Spirit-Manufacture) which brings us such publications as *Die Branntweinwirtschaft* in return for our *Foreign Agriculture and Agricultural Situation*.

Ornamental plants mean big business to florists and the landscape industry everywhere, generating interest not only from scientists but farmers and gardeners as well. Therefore, the Library has tried to reach a broad spectrum of organizations, both public and private, in the field of horticulture throughout the world. Both The Instituto de Botanica Library and the Sociedad Argentina de Horticultura in Buenos Aires send us their *Botanica Revista* and *Boletin*, respectively, in return for USDA publications on plant industry. From Australia we receive the publication *Australian Plants* from the Society for Growing Australian Plants in Picnic Point. And the Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium Library in Sydney sends us many publications, including *The Flora of New South Wales*. The Jardim Botânico in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil is an outstanding Botanical Garden and arboretum, rich in Brazilian species of plants, with which we maintain a publications exchange arrangement. Botanical Gardens in England and Ireland send us, among other publications, their *Lists of Seeds and Spores* for exchange. We have similar arrangements with Denmark's arboretum, Statsskovenes Forgøgsstation Arboretet in Horsholm. Then there is the Netherlands, so famous for its beautiful tulip bulbs. Both the Laboratorium voor Bloembollenonderzoek (Bulb Research Center) in Lisse and the Instituut voor Veredeling van Twinbouwgewassen I.V.T. (Institute for Horticultural Plant Breeding) in Wageningen send us their *Mededeling* in return for USDA's *Plant Disease Reporter* and other horticultural publications.

As always, the Library welcomes the opportunity to be of service. For this reason, any organization in the horticultural field that is interested in establishing a publications exchange arrangement with us is encouraged to write for more information to the following address:

U.S.D.A. National Agricultural Library
Procurement/Exchange
Beltsville, Maryland 20705

Publications should be sent to:

U.S.D.A. National Agricultural Library
Current Serial Records
Beltsville, Maryland 20705

PLANT BOOKS FOR THE SCIENTIFIC THUMB

Advances in fruit breeding. Jules Janick and James N. Moore, ed. West Lafayette, Purdue University Press, 1975. 623p. (SB357.3.A38)

A collection of articles on fruit breeding presented by some of the better known minds of this field.

Fundamentals of horticulture. J. B. Edmond; T. L. Senn, and R. G. Halfacre. (4th ed.) New York, McGraw-Hill, 1975. 512p. (SB91.F9 1975)

Keeping pace with scientific and technological advances in the field of horticulture is what this updated and revised text book is all about. The crop plant is viewed essentially as a bio-chemical factory and particular attention is given the processes. Significant research from the last ten years study of plant growth regulators is presented.

Plant growth and development. Aldo Carl Leopold and Paul E. Kriedeman. (2nd ed.) New York, McGraw-Hill, 1975. 762p. (QK731.L44 1975)

This highly respected text has been extensively revised and updated. A new chapter on ethylene; sections on plant development, and ecological physiology have been revised; covers newest types of plant growth regulators and retardants.

READING LIST OF GARDENING ENCYCLOPEDIAS

The Goodhousekeeping illustrated encyclopedia of gardening. New York, Hearst Magazines Book Division (c1972). 16 v. (SP45.G6)

Elsevier's dictionary of horticulture, in nine languages. Amsterdam, Elsevier, 1970. 561p. (SB45.E4)

Encyclopedia of organic gardening. J. Rodale (ed.) Emmaus, PA., Rodale Books Inc., 1959. 1143p. (90.01 Or3)

Exotica 3. Pictorial cyclopedia of exotic plants. Rev. ed. Rutherford, N. J., Roehrs Company, 1971. 1222p. (SB407.G7)

Pictorial encyclopedia of plants and flowers. F. A. Novak. New York, Crown Publishers, 1966. 589p. (QK98.N63)

The Wise garden encyclopedia. New York, Grosset and Dunlap, 1970. 138p. (SB45.W8)

Wyman's gardening encyclopedia. Donald Wyman. New York, MacMillan, 1971. 1222p. (SB45.W8)

AT RANDOM

Early gardening catalogues; with complete reprints of lists and accounts of the 16th--19th centuries. John Harvey. London, Phillimore, (1972) 196p. (SB115.H3)

Early horticultural catalogues; a checklist of trade catalogues issued by firms of nurserymen and seedsmen in Great Britain and Ireland down to the year 1850. John Harvey. Bath (Eng.) University of Bath Library, 1973. 23p. (SB115.H32).

Early nurserymen. John Harvey. London, Phillimore, 1974. 276p.

Garden construction in pictures. Adriene and Peter Oldale. New York, Drake Publishers, 1974. 158p. (SB473.0544)

The Garden in winter. Mina Smith. London, Museum Press, 1966. 176p. (SB454.S9)

The Gardener's catalogue. Tom Riker and Harvey Rottenbert. New York, William Morrow, 1974. (SB453.R5)

Horticultural machinery. M. F. L. Hawker. London, 1971. Macdonald Horticultural Series. (S678.7 H3).

How does your garden grow? Mary Hilliard Jackson. Providence, R.I. (The Author, 99 President Ave.) 1975.

The Joys of a garden for four birds. Rupert Barrington. (1st American edition). New York, Grosset and Dunlap, 1972. 123p. (QL676.5.B27)

USDA YEARBOOKS OF INTEREST TO HORTICULTURE

Crops in peace and war. 1950-1951. 942p.

Grass. 1948. 892p.

Insects. 1952. 780p.

Landscape for living. 1972. 376p.

Plant diseases. 1953. 940p.

Seeds. 1961. 591p.

Soil. 1957. 784p.

Trees. 1949. 944p.

Water. 1955. 751p.

Request from: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

NAL HAPPENINGS

Ernest M. Funk, one of our strong supporters, has privately published a delightful autobiography, *Ozark farm boy to university professor emeritus*. This autobiography of 80 pages profusely illustrated with photographs was printed by the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri - Columbia. Copies may be obtained from Dr. Funk, Poultry Department, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri, 65201.

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A joint demonstration of System Development Corporation (SDC) CAIN-ON-LINE and Congressional Information Service (CIS) was made to members and staff of the U.S. Congress on June 16 at the Longworth House Office Building. Samuel T. Waters, Associate Director, and Ronald J. Walton, Head of Computer Applications, represented NAL. Most of the Congressmen in attendance were members of the House Committee on Agriculture. The briefing was initiated by Representative Rose of North Carolina, as chairman of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Computers of the Committee on House Administration, as well as being a member of the Agriculture Committee.

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The Associates NAL, Inc. presented two awards at its 4th Annual Meeting, September 26, held at the National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Maryland. The *Professional Achievement Award* went to Albert C. Strickland, Head Librarian, Hume Library, Institute of Food and Agricultural Science, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, and the *Distinguished Service Award* to Irene P. White, National Agricultural Library, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Joachim Anibie, Director of Documents and Publications, Ministry of Scientific Research and Professor, University of Abidjan, Ivory Coast, July 24.

Nazli Mahmoud, Franklin Book Programs, Inc., Cairo, Egypt; Sue Gorman, Translations Coordinator, ARS International Programs Division; Tina Miller, NTIS, Springfield, VA, on July 29. Nazli Mahmoud represents the contractor in Cairo who handles translations for the ARS PL-480 program. This program provides English translations of articles from Russian, Czech, Hungarian, Polish, and soon, Romanian.

I. I. May-Parker, Head, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Sierra Leone, on August 13.

Carlos Rodriguez, General Director, National Agricultural Library, Lima, Peru, on August 29.

Kamariah Hamid, Librarian, University of Agriculture, Malaysia, September 9.

Chee Hong Lim, Head, Technical Processing, Science Library, University of Malaysia, on September 18.

The Associates NAL, Inc.
Fifth Annual Meeting
September 26, 1975

The annual luncheon and business meeting of the Associates of the National Agricultural Library, Inc., was held on the last day of the Symposium on Agricultural Literature, Friday, September 26, 1975, at 12:30 p.m., in Room 1402, NAL.

Dr. Frank Frazier, President, presided. He commented on the "Renowned Poultry People", whose portraits lined the walls of Room 1402, remarking that one day he hoped that captions showing their achievements would be added to their names, in answer to many questions regarding what each had done.

Barbara Williams, Awards Chairman, was unable to attend the meeting. Her substitute, Dorothy Segal, presided at the Awards Ceremony. The Professional Achievement Award was given to Dr. Albert C. Strickland of the Hume Library, University of Florida. The Distinguished Service Award was given to Irene P. White, for her superior and initiative performance in the NAL Periodical Reading Room.

Dr. Frank Frazier gave a salute to Leila Moran for her hard working committee. Everyone at the meeting added their vote of thanks.

Leila Moran read the financial statement, which included an account of several donations.

Miss Moran made a request for nominations for the office of Membership Chairman, as Mildred Benton was vacating this office due to other commitments.

Miss Moran stated that Miss Angelina Carabelli was to continue as Chairman of the Editorial Committee. She also said that the Agricultural Hall of Fame project report was to be taken up at the next board meeting.

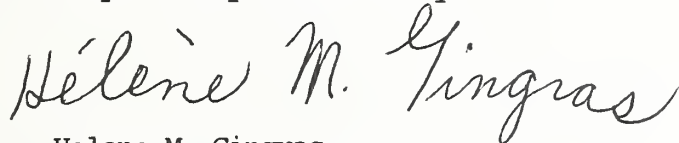
Dr. Wayne Rasmussen, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, submitted the names of the following officers for the year 1975-76:

PRESIDENT	Dr. Charles E. Kellogg
VICE-PRESIDENT	Dr. Robert Lederer
TREASURER	Dr. C. S. Shaffner
RECORDING SECRETARY	Mrs. Donna Jean Fusonie

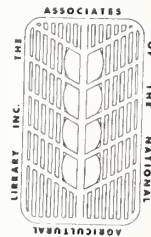
Joe Swab seconded the nomination.

The meeting was adjourned

Respectfully submitted by

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Helene M. Gingras". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Helene M. Gingras
Recording Secretary



*The Associates
of the
National Agricultural Library, Inc.*

is

*an organization
dedicated to fostering interest in
the National Agricultural Library
of the
U. S. Department of Agriculture
and its collections, facilities, and needs;
with the aim of advancing
the collection, organization, and dissemination
of agricultural knowledge
for the benefit of the people of the
United States of America and the World*

AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

DR. JOHN L. CREECH, Director of the U.S. National Arboretum, was recently awarded the Gold Seal by the National Council of State Garden Clubs.

It is the highest award of the Council which represents over one million members throughout the nation. The medal was awarded to Dr. Creech "in recognition as a world leader in the field of plant exploration and in the introduction of wood and plants".

In September 1974, Dr. Creech was sent to the Peoples Republic of China as a member of the Plant Science Delegation appointed by the National Academy of Sciences. He was instrumental in having the Nippon Bonsai Society of Japan make the gift to the United States of a collection of so valuable, almost priceless, bonsai plants.

The Associates NAL, Inc. are honored to be chosen to be the first to publish Dr. Creech's manuscript on *Early Japanese Literature on Azaleas and other plants* in our October 1975 issue devoted to Horticulture.

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MR. STANLEY F. ROLLINS, Commissioner, USDA Agricultural Research Service, Plant Variety Protection Office is a dedicated involved person. He is much in demand as a speaker in his capacity as commissioner. The Plant Variety Protection Office occupies quarters on the third floor of the NAL building and assists in the maintenance of NAL's Nursery and Seed Trade Catalog Collection.

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The Associates of the
National Agricultural Library, Inc.
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Beltsville, MD 20705

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